

# IMPLEMENTATION OF KOTA TANPA KUMUH (KOTAKU) PROGRAMS TO ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY WELFARE IN MALANG CITY, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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## Abstract

The groundbreaking of KOTAKU programme since the year 2015 as a baseline early, periodic evaluation of annual demands from the Government and related stakeholders. Based on early observations of the researchers, the excitement of the Village, Village 3D colorful Jodipan is not in line with what is essentially the desired by the City Government of Malang in infrastructure support this because the region enters a Watershed directly with the border of the river. This study, like to know the program implementation KOTAKU on aspects of community welfare accessibility among others, education, health, civic engagement in KOTAKU, social change and social institutions function. Research methods in this study with qualitative research using descriptive type. The location of the research in Tlogomas District, with the subject's research Chairman BKM (Empowering Community Agency) as a legal entity in each urban ward to select subprojects and manage funds, facilitators and community. Based on the results of the research, it can be explained that some aspects of the community welfare health and education access related are already good, but behavior change, awareness and social institutions less than optimal function, event programs that do less involved communities. Whereas, in the guidelines program KOTAKU, community empowerment instrument, an important part in maintaining the sustainability of the program as well as the quality of the environment by optimizing the social institutions of society.

**Keywords:** KOTAKU, community welfare programs, community empowerment

## INTRODUCTION

Handling the problems of slums in Indonesia is the relay program since the year 1999, this was done to improve the quality of life of society Indonesia mainly live in the slums, even populous watershed (DAS). Government Jokowi-JK handling the one program in an urban problem that rolled out through the Ministry of public works and Housing Directorate General of Human Settlements is P2KKP and KOTAKU (Cities without Slums). Program P2KKP it turns out that

last only 1 year in 2015, then proceed with the program this Program KOTAKU, KOTAKU is a true metamorphosis of programs that have been rolled out by the Government since 1996, this can be seen in the following table (Sekilas Informasi Kotaku, 2016):

Table 1

*Chronological development of community-based Settlement Program in Indonesia*

|                | <b>The urban poverty reduction project (P2KP)</b>  | <b>Independent National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM Mandiri)</b> | <b>Program Handling Urban Slum (P2KKP)</b>  | <b>Cities Without Slums (KOTAKU)</b>   |
|----------------|--|--|---|--|
|                | 1999-2006  | 2007-2014  | 2015  | 2016-2021  |
|                | <b>Orientation To Poverty Reduction</b>  |  | <b>Transition Period</b>  | <b>Orientation on Slum Prevention</b>  |
| Nothing much   | Overcoming the economic crisis by boosting the capacity of the community to be the perpetrator of institutional development through the creation of a representative society, rooted and accountable |  | Helping the urban poor are benefiting from improved environmental quality and the good Governance | Realize the quality of the means, the infrastructure and public utilities in the achievement of a better target development areas area neighborhoods |
| The purpose of | A Harmonious institutional democratic society, learning development, planning and execution as well as good  |  | Facilitation of the preparation of the baseline profile and 100-0-100 neighborhoods.              | 1. Improved access to infrastructure and basic services in urban slums;<br>2. Decrease in vast slums;<br>3. The formation and                        |

|             |                                 |   |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|
| governance. | framework of poverty reduction. | functioning of PKP Team Work district/city;   |
|             |                                 | 4. A well-integrated arranged overcoming plan to handle the slums problems at the district/city level and community |

KOTAKU, effective program applied in the year 2016 and end in 2021 in the massif is applied throughout the city in Indonesia. This program brings the Movement tagline KOTAKU 100-0-100 early as a baseline for achieving a comfortable and friendly environment for the community. In accordance with the National medium-term development plan 2015-2019, the Central Government set a target named 100-0-100 with the ease of access, i.e. drinking water as much as 100%, and then reduce the number of slum up to 0%, and provide access to decent sanitation to 100% for Indonesia, target community 100-0-100 should be able to achieve the Governments until the end of 2019, (RPJMN,2015-2019).

Obstacles and constraints often occur in program implementation in village of KOTAKU, Clover Semarang, obstacles faced related to communications that are less effective in giving understanding to the importance of related community programs KOTAKU in addition to the low compliance and responsiveness to the community moved to the legal occupancy because as long as it occupies land that was illegal, so that this be a protest of the local community (Widyananta,2018: xvi). Program design requires a strong synergy of KOTAKU, of the Organization of the device area (OPD) and other stakeholders outside of Government, because this program is not only changing the physical design of the settlement but also social relations, economic pattern and culture society for the better his life.

The research program of KOTAKU, which during the much studied by fields of science planologi, the science of administration, and engineering, after researchers study guides, modules and design a comprehensive program of KOTAKU then this may be review present in the academic social work, especially in terms of increased social welfare housing service. Kamerman & Kahn (1979) describes six components or subsystems in a broader sense, among others: 1) education, 2)health, 3) maintenance revenue (income maintenance), 4) services of work, 5 and 6)) housing social services personnel (personal social services). It is this aspect of housing then become relevant to the programs of social welfare studies in KOTAKU, based on observation of early researchers, the excitement of kampung, kampung 3D colorful Jodipan is not in line with what actually happened desired by the Government of the city of Malang in infrastructure support this because the region enters a Watershed related directly with the border of the river. In addition, the hapless City Government until the year 2017 still requires the description of the whole social aspect a little though on ignorance. Thus, this research would like

to see the program close portrait of KOTAKU in Malang against the welfare of society, especially in the aspect of housing or the neighborhood.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research was carried out by using the descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This study used a qualitative approach i.e. research centered on the research process has a natural setting, where researchers study the phenomenon is examined empirically. The qualitative approach, according to defining to Kirk and Miller (Moleong,2002:3):

"Qualitative research is That certain traditions in the social sciences fundamentally depend on the observation of the human being in its own and in touch with the people in the terminology".

The subject of this research is the officer of the Empowering Community Agency (BKM) in village Tlogomas and facilitator Lowokwaru Kotaku. Interview at random to the citizens in the vicinity of the village Tlogomas.

### **Sub-topic**

Sub Topic in this study, a focus on aspects of well-being, in KOTAKU on an ongoing basis among other things:

1. Ease of access levels education services and the responsibility will be personal health, family and the surrounding environment
2. The existence of a collective positive behavior change and ongoing collaboration with all stakeholders
3. Public awareness of better quality life and the involvement in the programme KOTAKU.
4. Social institution Function as a facilitator and mediator for community development. The fourth aspect of it would be one of the references to see the extent to which the program KOTAKU as physical development, but with the approach of the community welfare can see a general social impact for the community in the program KOTAKU in the city of Malang.

## **RESULTS**

Based on research results, can explain that some aspects of the welfare-related community access of education her unborn's been good. In the field of health, the realization of the program of KOTAKU in village Tlogomas realized in the form of wastewater treatment Installations (IPAL) communal, it is as a solution to overpopulated area with tall buildings, a slope of over 15%, construction drainage, bring up the function Green Open the Space, prevention of illegal

buildings. However, efforts on behavior change, consciousness and still many people who throw garbage into the River, functioning institutions less than optimize social, even programs that do less to involve the community. Whereas, in the guidelines program KOTAKU, community empowerment instrument, an important part in maintaining the sustainability of the program as well as the quality of the environment by optimizing the social institutions of society. The findings of this research, not much different from the results of research in the village of Jiken Sidoarjo that society just getting information from the local authorities of the existence of the program in the absence of KOTAKU empowering for the Community (Sari, a. c. p., Suman, a., & Kaluge, d.,2018:17). That program, KOTAKU, developed with top-down system is lacking a lot of notice on community empowerment.

## **DISCUSSION, IMPLICATION AND SUGGESTION**

### **Discussion**

The Program has been applied even though KOTAKU in 2016, however in village Tlogomas Malang starting in 2018. Untick guidelines program execution KOTAKU, not everything can be implemented as a design that has been made at the central level. On the aspect of empowerment and welfare of society , for example, the Government of Indonesia in 2010 have made the manual community empowerment with the involvement of Gender and poverty in the development of Sanitation, compiled in integrative to support similar programmes with KOTAKU. Nevertheless, separateness Guidebook, module and technical instructions of the Ministry, made the target product in the implementation of the program may not KOTAKU in some areas, both the target time, the involvement of the community in full and sustainability the program.

### **Implication**

The impact of the program, when following the KOTAKU design program that has been drawn up would be very good for creating conditions of social, economic and cultural as well as the environment for the people in urban areas, particularly the populous. However, if only focused on aspects of the infrastructure to the exclusion of the public welfare in this regard any change of behavior, awareness and empowering of the community, then the program does not become the basic necessities of life. It means the public will tend to wait for government programs rather than an attempt to empower themselves and their communities.

### **Suggestion**

The program should proceed with KOTAKU integrating all potential internal within the Government, stakeholders, and communities. The program is supposed to be in line with the involvement of social workers who are currently running a Program of the Family Hope (PKH)

as well as social welfare personnel in the sub-district level as synergistic efforts provide continuous accompaniment to the family and the community. It is expected to be the awe that emerged from both the individual and collective consciousness. Furthermore, optimizing the social institutions of society in encouraging a healthy way of life changes, positive behavior change, social institutions because this is what being a facilitator of change in society.

## CONCLUSION

The implementation KOTAKU program in improving the welfare of society in the village of Tlogomas subdistrict Lowokwaru Malang, there are enough changes both in terms of access to education and health. However, the program has not been able to change public awareness for good behavior and positive on an ongoing basis, as evidenced by the habit of disposing of waste into the river still performed by some of the community's targets of the program. So, KOTAKU, it takes time to establish the environmental conditions in the community Tlogomas good socially, culture collectively.

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